

LOAN FUNDS TO AID UNIVERSITY WOMEN

Several Here Offer Material Help to Girls Dependent on Own Resources.

INTEREST IS SMALL

Student May Work at Odd Times and Borrow Ready Money as Needed.

"I wouldn't advise any girl who hasn't a strong constitution to come to Columbia with the intention of working her way through school without any funds laid by," said Miss Eva Johnston, adviser of women. "Nor would I urge even a physically strong girl to come without enough to carry her through the first semester."

The loan funds make it possible for a girl to work a part of her way and borrow from time to time when she needs ready money. While high scholarship is not a requisite for obtaining a loan from one of these funds, a girl must have made good in her University work.

Several Funds Available.

There are a number of funds from which University women can borrow. The women's self-government loan fund, established three years ago, lends money to members of any class in the University in sums of from \$5 to \$50. This fund has been contributed by the Women's Self-Government Association. A part of it was supplied from the proceeds of the June play and a part from tag days held for this purpose two consecutive

years. The only contribution from an outside source came from the University Alumni Association of St. Louis. While the intention is to increase the fund as much as possible, large sums are not to be lent to one person. A girl may borrow in small amounts and pay back a little at a time. At the beginning of a semester particularly, a young woman who is working her way through school finds this loan fund useful to supply her with ready cash to pay entrance and laboratory fees. No interest is charged the student during the time she is in school, but after she leaves interest is assessed at 3 per cent. In order to borrow from this fund, a University woman makes application to the adviser of women or to the president of the Self-Government Association.

Play Given as Benefit.

The Association of Collegiate Alumni has a loan fund for upperclass women. This fund was established in 1910, from the proceeds of the play, "As You Like It," presented May Day by University women on the golf links. St. Louis Alumni contributed \$40 and alumni of other associations \$35. Proceeds from plays and from concerts, such as those given by the Fuller Sisters and Marcella Craft, have swelled the fund to \$953. Loans of not more than \$50 are made to juniors and seniors, 2 per cent interest being assessed while the student is in school and 6 per cent two years after leaving the University. Twenty-six University women have borrowed from the fund, \$415 of it having been paid back.

The Kansas City Association of Collegiate Alumni has two loan scholarship funds, open to upperclass women from Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. Sums of \$75 a year are lent to scholarship students, paid in semester installments.

Women's Clubs Aid.

Throughout the state women's clubs of the Missouri Federation grant a good many loan scholarships to university and college women. These vary from \$50 to \$200. In most cities, college clubs have one or two scholarship loan or gift funds. Some of the students who avail themselves of these, study in state or sectarian schools in Missouri, while others attend eastern schools.

Women in the University may also borrow from the Gregory loan fund. Charles R. Gregory of St. Louis left to the University \$225,000 to establish the William Alexander Gregory educational fund, the income to be used in assisting students in obtaining an education. A student may borrow from the loan scholarship division \$75 a semester, or a sum total of \$450. She must have had two semesters' residence here and must have made at least normal credit during this time. Four per cent interest from date of loan is charged. Application is made to the adviser of women or to Prof. O. D. Kellogg.

In making loans from any of these funds the character of the student is always taken into consideration.

Alumnus of High Rank



General Enoch Crowder.

One of the most brilliant among the graduates from the School of Law of the University of Missouri is General Enoch H. Crowder, whose picture is shown here.

General Crowder did not come to the University of Missouri primarily to take a law course. He was graduated from West Point in 1881 and was detailed here as commandant of cadets in 1885. He entered the law school, finishing the next year with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Though he returned to active military service after his graduation and did not hang out his shingle, the law education which he received at the University has helped raise him to the highest legal position the United States gives to her army men, judge advocate general, which position he has held five years. He is a native Missourian and still has a home address in Kansas City.

General Crowder's record includes service in the Philippine Islands and in Cuba, principally as a legal adviser. He was senior military attaché in the Manchurian field during the Russo-



Since the death of O. Henry, critics are beginning to arrive at the conclusion that the short story is passing as the perfect literary expression of the spirit of America. And the novel, too, in its present form is evidently deteriorating. These pernicious effects are laid at the door of the monthly magazine.

It is a significant fact that the novel becomes better as it breaks away from the fatal snare of serial publication. The long novel of the Arnold Bennett type and the trilogy form are becoming increasingly popular and are certainly better in quality.

Poetry seems to be the only literary form which is being materially bettered by its frequent appearance in the magazines of the country.

But the dramatists are doing better work every year, in spite of the popularity of the magazine and the moving picture show. In fact, the competition seems to have strengthened the drama, although it may have decreased the flow of coins into the pockets of the managers and producers. Today a play must be good to be seen, and better to be read.

"The Unchastened Woman."

"How did they ever happen to marry?" is the question which naturally arises after a reading of Louis Kaufman Anspacher's amazing sketch of "wedded bliss" in his new play, "The Unchastened Woman."

The character of Mrs. Knollys, Mr. Anspacher's high-handed heroine, is drawn with Ibsen-like strokes. From the time she attempts to "run over" the customs house officials to her last parting shot at the four persons to whom she has been forced to apologize, the worldly modern woman stands revealed in all her loveliness and unloveliness.

A hint of her character is contained in the manner in which she first greets her husband. Seizing him for the first time after her return from an extended visit in Europe, she merely shakes hands with him and says, "How are you, Hubert?"

But she is not always so self-possessed. She loses her head over a young artist, who, by the way, is married.

Just to make things more interesting, Mr. Knollys is also guilty of an indiscretion.

In fact, the story is modern in every way, dealing with tenement house conditions, "philanthropy and five per cent," factory inspection, wages, married life and the conflict between family ties and a career.

Although Mr. Anspacher's story is in the form of a play, it reads like a novel. Its excellence is an argument against the novelization of successful modern dramas.

(Frederick A. Stokes, New York; cloth, illustrated with a photograph of the author, 276 pages; \$1.25 net.)

"The Symphony Play."

Jeannette Lee is an author with an idea. Her idea is the symphony play, a play made up of one-act plays—three or four or even five of them—"so related in color and tone and progressive meaning that together they form a perfect whole." In her book, "The Symphony Play," she first explains what she means and then attempts to show what she means.

The idea originated from a perception of a certain parallelism in the development of music and drama. Miss Lee points out that the Bach fugue and the Shakespearean play are strangely alike. Then she outlines the evolution of the symphony from the joining together of short pieces by different composers, for performance on the virginal and spinet, to the composing by a single musician of several short numbers to be played together. "These combinations," she says, "under the name of 'sets' achieved popularity in Elizabethan England, they spread rapidly to the Continent as 'suites' and developed finally, through the 'cycle form' and the concerto, into the sonata and symphony." Carrying out the analogy to its logical conclusion, she has the symphony play.

Miss Lee's sample symphony play consists of four symbolical acts. Three of them are done in the style of Maeterlinck, and the other recalls Galsworthy. They follow closely her idea of what the new play should be like—"not the embodiment of life, but almost, as in Maeterlinck, a disembodiment—thin as a veil between two worlds, revealing and hiding and holding the meaning and significance of what passes on the stage."

(Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; cloth, 192 pages; \$1 net.)

"Father Payne."

Portrayal of character in such a way as A. C. Benson has done in "Father Payne" is rarely met with. Father Payne is introduced as a layman who maintains at his Norfolk home a little brotherhood of men who are learning to write.

Mr. Benson has delineated Father Payne's character through the conversations of the brotherhood, in which the Father takes a leading part.

Japanese War. He was a delegate to the 1910 Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires and would have been a member of the third Hague Conference, had the European War not made it impossible.

common things as you have never seen them before.

(Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis; cloth, 344 pages.)

"An Apology."

A new book by the Rev. George Williamson Smith, sometime president of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., bearing the unusual title "A Short Apology for Being a Christian in the Twentieth Century," is a reply to a view held by some critics that science and historical criticism have demolished the foundations of Christianity and shown it to be a delusion.

Many such attacks have been made on the church in the past fifty years; many replies have been made to these attacks. It has been a popular subject for writers, and many of the books written on both sides of the question have been unsatisfactory. Most of them have shown no unusual thought or ability.

Doctor Smith's work will rank among the best. It was written as a reply to a long letter he received from a friend, who announced that he had been led to repudiate Christianity by the modern scientific thought and historical criticism and who, after stating his views, demanded an apology for any man's remaining a Christian any longer.

Doctor Smith's defense of Christianity in the light of modern scientific thought is satisfying because he understands the other point of view.

(Longmans, Green and Company, New York; cloth, 132 pages; 80 cents net.)

Y. M. C. A. Cabinet Holds Meeting.

The new Y. M. C. A. Cabinet met yesterday afternoon and talked over plans for next year's work. The membership committee has placed its mark at 1,000 members for 1916 and suggested plans for a campaign next fall.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

County of Boone, ss.
State of Missouri, ss.
In the Circuit Court,
April Term, 1916.
George M. Richardson, Plaintiff,
against
James G. Williams and Frank Williams, Defendants.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI, to the above named defendant, Frank Williams, GREETING: Now on this 15th day of April, 1916, comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorneys, and makes due proof to the court that a scire facias has heretofore been duly issued by the clerk of this court and delivered to the Sheriff of Boone County, Missouri, and that said scire facias has been returned not found as to the defendant Frank Williams. And it duly appearing to the court that scire facias herein for said Frank Williams has been duly issued herein and duly returned not found as to said defendant, and the Court be-

ing from said process, and return herein, and otherwise, duly satisfied, and thereupon duly finding that the ordinary process of law herein cannot be served on said defendant, it is therefore ordered by said Court that said defendant, Frank Williams, be notified by publication that plaintiff by petition heretofore filed, in date March 3rd, 1916, has commenced against said defendant an action to revive a certain judgment in favor of plaintiff and against said defendants rendered on March 10th, 1906, by James T. Stockton, Justice of the Peace within and for Boone County, Missouri, and filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court on March 12th, 1906, in Transcript Record Book 7 at page 82, in the sum of \$361.00, together with costs, and with interest thereon from date of judgment at the rate of six per cent, and that on the 15th day of February, 1907, the amount of \$300.00 was realized on an execution on said judgment and that said judgment is entitled to said amount as a credit thereon, as of said date, but that no other amount has ever been paid thereon.

It is further ordered that said defendant, Frank Williams and his tenants, and all persons occupying or claiming any of the lands, tenements and real estate of the said Frank Williams in Boone County, Missouri, be and appear in the court, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Columbia, Boone County, Missouri, on Monday, June 10th, 1916, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the said judgment in form aforesaid as rendered, and the lien thereon upon the real estate of the said Frank Williams should not be revived and said lien continued according to the force and form of said judgment.

It is further ordered that a copy hereof be duly published for three weeks in the University Missourian a daily newspaper printed, published and circulated in Boone County, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the said next term of said court.

A true copy from the record:
WITNESS my hand as clerk of the Circuit Court of Boone County, Missouri, and the seal of said court, Done at office in Columbia, Missouri, this 25th day of April, 1916.

JAS. E. ROGGS, Clerk.
By R. S. POLLARD, Deputy.
(SEAL)
Gillespie & Conley,
Attys. for Plff.

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HORSE SHOW TICKETS

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Missouri Store

Peck Drug Co.

Penn's Pharmacy

Drug Shop



Box--8 seats for three shows	\$20.00
Box--8 seats for one show	8.00
Reserved seat for three shows	1.50
Reserved seat for one show	.75
General admission	.50
Automobile stall	2.00

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